Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, April 1, 1852. The Grand Meeting of the Legislative Bodies Effect of the President's Speech-The Outh of
Allegiance-Three Independent Men in France-Roge of Louis Napoleon-The Marble Tablet-Dessation of the State of Siege in the Departments -M. Girardin in Favor of the Government-Inpresting from Rome-Peace with Switzerland-Probable Successor of Louis Napoleon-Death of Garibaldi's Mother.

The chief event of the week has been the meeting, under the same roof, of the President of the Republic and the newly constituted bodies of the State, which took place on Monday last, 29th ult., at the palace of the Tuileries, in the Salle des Marcehaux. This apartment, which is situated in the centre of the palace, in the pavillon de l'horloge, had been fitted up expressly for the occasion, and decorated with the greatest pageantry and magnificence. Be tween the two windows which look into the Court of the Carrousal, at the very place where King Louis Philippe and his predecessors had their throne, an estrade had been placed, which was occupied by a large gilt chair, surmounted by a huge and heavy canopy of crimson velvet with gold fringes. This seat was designed for the President, Louis Napoleon. who had by his side, on another chair, not so eleva ted, his uncle, the ex-King Jerome, the President of the Senate, who was present not only as the "uncle of his nephew," but also as the only sur viving brother of Napoleon the Great. The mem bers of the Council of State had taken their seats at the sides of the President, as well as the household of the prince and the officers of his staff. The ministers of Louis Napoleon were seated behind th threne, and Mr. Billault, President of the legisla tive body, as well as the Questors and the Vice Pre sident, occupied a beach in front of the President The centre of the Salle was entirely filled with benches, which were occupied, on the right by the diplomatic corps, the Senators, and a few invited persons, and on the left by the legislative body, which is composed of a larger number of persons.

The upper gallery, a sort of square balcony, which is situated all round the apartment, had been exclusively set apart for ladies, and there were about two hundred and fifty persons present, all being wiver and daughters of the diplomats, and among whom I remarked Mrs. Mathilda Demidoff, Lady Douglass, Lady Cowley, Mrs. Rives, &c. This gallery, as well as the other part of the hall, had been hung with crin son velvet, of the same color as that of the canopy, and contrasted well with the gay toilets of the ladies.

the ladies.

The two galleries preceding the Salle des Maréchaux had been specially reserved for the meeting of the Senate, Legislature, and Council of State. chaux had been specially reserved for the meeting of the Senate, Legislature, and Council of State.

At eleven c'eleck the doors were thrown open to the holders of invitations, but long before that heur a large crowd invaded the place of the Carrousel and the neighboring thoroughfares of the Tuileries. The 49th regiment of infantry had, since eight c'elock, formed into ranks, in the court of the Carrousal, and the republican guards were placed in the rue de Rivoli, and also on the wharves of the Seine. At half past eleven o clock the carriages began to enter the gates of the court-yard, and the first who entered the Salle des Mare chanx was Mr. Granicer de Cassagane, reporter-in-chief of the Constitutionnel, whose brilliant uniform of the legislative body was sams pariel; Mr. Veron, the chief editor of the Constitutionnel, arrived next, in a black suit, having his dress coat covered with orders and crachats of all sorts; Messey, Delamarre, publisher of la Patrie, de Sallandrouse, cribresident of the Commission of the Londen Exhibition, de Montalembert, de Kerdrel, de Beauveau, de Mercol. Classeloup Laubat, Dnke of Monchy, Boubier de l'Ecluse, Levavasseur, and Baron de Richemond, arrived next, in black citizen suits.

All the members of the Council of Stata was citizen suits. the members of the Council of State were

All the members of the Council of State were dressed in full uniform, and the Senators were also attired in their court dresses. At half-past twelve of clock, the Diplomatic Corps, led by M. Feuillet de Conches, introducer of Ambassadors, entered the Salle des Maréchaux. All the members of this bedy were present, and their uniform was literally covered with orders and plaques, whilst the Minister of the United States, Mr. Rives, and the Nuncio of the Pope, exhibited a striking contrast to the pageantry of their contemporaries.

The Legislative body, led by their usher, M. Dupounan, entered next, and was followed by the members of the Senate, having at their head the President and Vice President. The Council of State went in last, but not least, and their brilliant costumes elicited much admiration. At one o'clock, precisely, the President of the Republic arrived in a carriage, and entered the court of the Carrousel by the gate of the Pavillon of Flore, near the Pout royal. The cannon was heard, the drums beat to arms, and every one having risen, the Staff of the President and his Ministers arrived and took their respective scats. Prince Louis Napoleon entered has a geographical decrease Rom. their respective seats. Prince Louis Napoleon en-tered last, accompanied by Marshal Jerome Bona-parte, Speaker of the Senate. Shouts of Vive Napoleon' were uttered by a large number of the au-dience. The President then boldly, without the slightest emotion, approached the estrade, mounted its stairs and facing the audience, said, in loud voice. "Messicurs, assayez vous. (Gentlemen, be toice.

As if by a spontaneous understanding, the whole and the greatest silence having prevailed, Louis Napoleon read, in a loud and distinct tone, a long speech, which has no doubt been published in the HERALD.

This discourse was, on several occasions, loudly approach by appliance, and when it was ended the

approved by applause; and when it was ended the shouts of Vive Napoleon! went up to the ceiling with a sort of frenzied enthusiasm. How could it be otherwise, when all those who were present, with the exertion of the discounties over the with

otherwise, when all those who were present, with the exception of the diplomatic corps, were the creatures of the Prince President?

The Minister of State, M. de Casabianea, next rose and stated that he was about to read the words of the oath of allegiance to the President; and he then called the names of the Senators, members of the Legislature, and Counsellors of State, each member responding to his call, "Je le jure" (I swenr). The Cardinals, Archbishops of Lyons, Bourges, Bordeaux, Cambray, and Rheims, instead of raising their arms, as did their colleagues, only repeated the words "Je le jure." The only peculiar incident which occurred during the whole ceremony, was the interruption made by Count Portulis, who demanded of the Minister why his name had been left out. The answer was, that it had been omitted by inadvertence; and he then swore allegiance. It was observed

answer was, that it had been emitted by inadvertence; and he then swore allegiance. It was observed
that General Cavaignac, and Messrs. Carnot, Civrac,
Legrand, and Héron were not present, and, therefore, did not take the oath. This will be explained.
When the ceremony was over, the Minister of State
said—"I now declare that the session of 1852 is regularly opened, and Messicurs the Senators and members
of the legislative body are requested to assemble tomorrow in their respective places, for the despatch
of the business of the government."

At this moment the Prince President rose and retired, accompanied by his état major, amidst the

At this moment the Prince President rose and retired, accompanied by his dat major, amidst the loud cheers of all those who were present at the ceremony, with the exception of the diplomatic corps, who kept the greatest reserve. On the outside, the only shouts (a hundred, perhaps) which were heard, were uttered by a gang of men who belonged to that class who go every morning to the Prefecture of Police to receive orders for the day.

The speech of the President has been received by the French people with the utmost astonishment; and I shall be the echo of a large number of the Parisians when I say that it was considered, on the whole, as the greatest piece of impudence and boldness ever revealed to an assembly. Who could have believed that Louis Napoleon would have said that after the 13th of June, 1848, it was equally easy for him to change the form of the government, but he would not do so? Was not General Changarnier, at that epoch, the chief master and leader of France? Was he not the hero of the day! And what influence had Louis Nagoleon? None. This is the that epoch, the chief master and leader of France? Was he not the hero of the day? And what influence had Louis Napoleon? None. This is the only true side of the question. Louis Napoleon threatens, that if "the parties, by their attacks, endanger the welfare of the country, then, only then, it might be reasonable to ask the people, for the repose of France, for a new sitle calculated to fix irrevocably on my head the power with which it has invested me." Is not this clear and understandable? What is the ambition of Louis Napoleon? The title of an Emperor; and though he "confesses" that he will ask it of the nation, no one can rely upon his assertion, and the though he "cenfesses" that he will ask it of the nation, no one can rely upon his assertion, and the people are sure that he will take it, under the slightest pretext, and that this event will soon take place. When the President says, "We may preserve the republic, which threatens no one, and may tranquillize all," it is certain that he does not mean a word of what he says. In short this speech of Louis Napoleon has revived a great deal of hatred towards him, and will sugment the number of his enemies. The opinion of all wise men is, that if he wished to follow a wise plan, and be satisfied with his title of President for ten years, the majority of the French people would frankly accept his actual position, and rank among his partisans; whilst his ambitious prospects are hurting the greatest part of the French people, and are working against his safety and the tranquillity of France. Time will prove my assertions and reasoning.

tions and reasoning.

The first sitting of the two Legislative bodies of France took place on Tuesday last, and as no report is to be given of these debates, nothing has tran-spired out of the affairs discussed at the Luxembourg

and at the Legislative Palace. We only know that General Cavaiguae and Messrs. Carnot and Heron, wrote to the President of the House, Mr. Billault, a collective letter, signed by them, by which they declared that, under the present state of things, in the presence of a threatened Empire, they could not accept their mandate of members of the legislative body. In consequence of this denial of their oaths of allegiance to the President, they have been considered as having resigned their office. Louis Napoleon resented this insuit. He got into a violent passion, and swore revenge on those who were authors of it. I know that the elections will be postponed to a mere opportune moment.

it. I know that the elections will be postponed to a more capportune moment.

General Cavaignac and his colleagues have not said like one of the newly elected Senators, who, being asked why he dared to take an oath contrary to his opinion (he was a legitimist), replied: "I do not give it: I only lend it." The above named statesmen wish to keep the oaths they would make, whilst their colleagues do not intend doing anything but what circumstances distate.

their colleagues do not intend doing anything but what circumstances dictate.

It has been resolved, by a decree of the 29th ult., that the names of all those who took the "oath" should be engraved on piates of white marble, and exposed at the Luxembourg, the House, and the Hotel d'Orsay, the respective places of the three constituted bodies.

The next important news of the week is the removal of the state of siege from the decorriments of

The next important news of the week is the removal of the state of siege from the departments of France. This abdication of dictatorship by Louis Napelcon has been received with some satisfaction; but, unfortunately, the Prince President when he does, one morning, something good, has the bad fortune to do, on the next day, something else which meets with general disapprobation. Thus, for instance, the removal of the state of siege was followed by a decree by which the chateaux of Monceaux and Neuilly, as well as several forests and other property belonging to the d'Orleans family, were to be sold by auction.

Another review of troops—during which Louis Napoleon made a large distribution of medals—took place on Su-day last, in the Court of the Carrousel. The regiments on duty were the Ninth of Chasseurs, (hunters,) and the Eighth of Hougards, accompanied by a battery of artillery.

(hunters.) and the Eighth of Hougards, accompanied by a battery of artillery.

It is rumored that M. de Persigny, the present Minister of Justice, is to be removed, or rather that he will resign his office. This I consider as imminent, and that this change will be followed by a very extraordinary nomination.

A shower of decrees has been issued, and published in the Moniteur for the last seven days; and among them I notice the nomination of several Senators, among whom is Mynor de Sibour, Archbishop of Paris.

The names of Louis and Joseph Bonaparte,

The names of Louis and Joseph Bonaparte. The names of Louis and Joseph Bonaparte, have been engraved on the Arch of Triumph, at the head of all the generals of the Empire, and distinguished soldiers who fought under Napoleon.

M. de Girardin, the proprietor of the journal La Presse, has made his reappearance in the field of politics, by an article which was published in the number of yesterday morning, and which may be considered as his act of allegiance to the new government. Under the most specious language, M. de Girardin, the pardoned member of the Presse, announced to his readers, that he is returning to the "battle field," to support the liberty of France. We shall see what he intends doing.

An extraordinary incident has occurred at Ci-An extraordinary incident has occurred at Civita Vecchia, where the cousin of the President, Prince of Canino, the former hero of the revolution of 1848 with Garibaldi, the same individual who turned the Pope out of his States, has been stopped by the gendarme of the papal dominion, and thus prevented going to Rome. After the restoration of Pius IX, the ex-President of the Roman Constituent Assembly, who had fled to France, was banished by a private decree. He frequented the Elysée, and having become the bosom friend of the President, obtained his letters of naturalization a few days after the 2d of December last. It is whispered in some quarters, that the last. It is whispered in some quarters, that the rumored heir to Louis Napoleon, whom he mentions in the last promulgated Constitution, is the son of the Prince of Canino, a young man full of promise, of the most brilliant intelligence, who is at Rome completing his education. The same report says that the journey of Mr. Charles Napoleon, Prince of Garino, was to force the dulcements, views of Mr. Canino, was to force the diplomatic views of Mr. Edgourd Ney, under the threat of withdrawing the army of occupation now encamped at Rome. This event will, no doubt, develope some curious inci-

dents.

The Duke of Aquilla, brother to the King of Na-ples, arrived yesterday morning in Paris.

Switzerland politics assume a very quiet as-pect.

General Dutour has interfered and surmountcentral Dufour has interfered and surmounted all difficulties. He has forced the General Council of State to sell troops to occupy Geneva, should Dictator Fazy refuse to execute his orders relative to the French refugees. The difficulty between the Monks of St. Bernard will be settled as desired by the French government, and has also pledged his word, that the radical newspajers of his country would no more be hostile to Louis Napoleon and his government. All these diplomatic arrangoments will, no doubt, if kept, settle the Swigguestion, and restore peace to that country.

The authors of the masquerade, intended to insult the President of France, which took place at Basle, last month, have been sentenced to prison for six months.

Basic, last month, have been sentenced to prison for six months.

A pronunciamento was announced on the 30th of last month, at Bremen, one of the Hanscatic cities. The Senate of that city, and the federal commissioner, have annihilated the liberty of the press, the right of reunion, the trial by jary, and the House. New elections were to take place a week after. The greatest quiet prevailed in that city.

From Poland we have received the intelligence that

new recruiting of troops is going on. The Czar, cholas, was to arrive at Warsaw and go to Schwalicholas, was to arrive a back, a watering place of the Datchy of Nassau, a few miles distant from the frontier of France, where he was to drink the mineral waters. B. H. R.

Parts and London Fashions.

Paris and London Fashions.

[From the Ladies' Newspaper.]

Ball. Drass.—Robe of white tulle with three jupes.

ever a slip of white satin. Each jupe is gathered up at
the bottom in a series of small festoons, and each gathering is fastened by a bow of white satin ribbon,
in the centre of which is fixed a small diamond ornamet, a tunic of Brussels lace dessends from the
waist to the top of the festoons of the upper jupe. A
low corage, the front in draperies of tulle, and below
the draperies two rows of Brussels lace; the short
sleeves edged with one row of the same lace. In front of
the certage a diamond bronch with pendant drops. The
hair is braided on the forehead, and plaited at the back
of the head. The plaits are intertwined with pearls and
ends of pearl with diamond anguillettes drop from
the plaits and hang over the back part of the nack
Demi-long gloves, and pearl bracelets with diamond
snaps.

Demi-long gloves, and pearl bracelets with diamond snaps.

Full Driess Evening Costume.—Under robe of cerise-colored taffety, with a broad flounce, headed by a rouleau of the same. Over this robe there is a short upper robe of pearl-gray taffety, gathered up at each side, and fastened by bows of corise-colored satin. The flounce of the lower robe is edged with two rows of pearl-gray velvet. The corsage is in the form of Louis XV., the open part in front being ornamented with three rows of white blends. The top of the corsage is edged with a row of narrow blonds, set on plain, and to stand up. At each side of the open part of the corsage is fixed a small cocque of corise-colored satin ribbon. Headdress foliage of corise-colored velvet and gold. Demi-long white kid gloves, trimined at the top with band and sinell bows of white satin ribbon. Gold bracelets.

ENDREAL OBERTATIONS OF FASHION AND DRESS.

could farrow binder, set on pain, and to stand up. At each side of the open part of the corsage is fixed a small coque of corise-colored settin ribbon. Headdress, foliage of corise-colored velvet and gold. Denti-long white kid gloves, trimmed at the top with band and small bows of white sath ribbon. Gold bracelets.

CENSEAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND BRISS.

The new evening dresses include one or two cemposed of cashmere of light tints, as blue or pales ca-green. They are trimmed with flounces, scallopped and edged with gold or silver braid, or with silk of the same color as the dress. A dinner dress, worn a few evenings ago by a young lady, consists of blue silk. The shirt is ornamented with three pinked flounces. The trimming of the corrige presents seme variety. It consists of bows of ribbon, disposed so as to cover the space occupied by the piete de politrine; thus one bow is placed at the point in front of the waist, and the rest in rows, each row widening as it ascends to the top of the corsage. Among the bows, small white roses without leaves are interspersed at irregular distances. The head-dress was a wreath, consisting of a combination of ribbon and flowers, the same as those employed in trimming the front of the corsage.

We may describe another contume worn at the same party by a lady in slight mourning. The dress, composed of pearl-grey brocade, was made with the skirt open on each side; the openings confined by three rows of black velvet, in the centre of which was a small slide set with diamonds. The front of the corsage was trimmed a Fechelle, with marrow rows of black satin alternating with quillings of blonds, fastened on each side by a diamond button. Head-dress, black velvet and diamonds.

Some very cicgant dresses were worn at a dinner recently given by the President of the French Republic to Lord Cowley. The exquisite dress were by Madam Druin de l'fluys attracted general admiration. It was composed of white brocade, sprigged with rosebuds. The head-dress, which was remarkably pretty, con

The Reign of Terror in Fran

The Paris correspondent of the Verley of teror," which has been once more established in France:—It will be remembered that on the 3d of February last, a circular was issued by M. de Persigny, by which the military tribunals sitting on the cases of the persons implicated in the disturbances which succeeded the cosp d'état of the 2d of December were superseded, and mixed commissions were instituted in each department, consisting of the Prefect, the Commander-in-Chief of the disturbances which succeeded the cosp d'état of the 2d of December were superseded, and mixed commissioners were empowered to examine the cases of all prisoners, to set such as appeared innocent at liberty, and to inflict due punishment on the rest. This sort of investigation fell far short of a fair trial, but was thought a favorable change from the military tribunals, especially as it was believed that the measure was dictated by feelings of moderation and humanity on the part of the government. The result has proved that the merciful motives attributed to the government were not quite deserved. Some people have been set at liberty, against whom no charge could be brought; but, though admitted to be innocent, almost all of them have been forced to leave france. With regard to the rest, all that is known (for the proceedings of the commission are as secret as, and more summary than, those of the Inquisition) is, that some thousands of them have been eondemned to transportation to Cayenne, Lambessa and Algeria, and that we almost every day find accounts in the papers of huge convoys of those prisoners proceeding to their banishment; 279 condamnés, from the departments of the Var, Vascluse, and the Bouches du Rhone, were embarked on board the Solon, at Marseilles, on the 14th, from Orleans to the Solon, at Marseilles, on the 14th, from Orleans to the Solon, at Marseilles, on the 14th, from Orleans to the Solon and Marseilles, on the 14th, from Orleans to the fort of Bicetre, and on the night of the 17th of March, 300 of these unfortunates were partment, and the placing under the surveillance of the police. How many parents and friends desire to know the category in which the objects of their affections are ranked, and of whose fate they know nothing beyond their being arrested!" The Siècle then states that some of the rumors ooze out at intervals, because they are men who have held public positions. Thus it is known that among those sent to Cayenne are MM. Miot, late representative; Poonim, formerly in a responsible position in the Prefecture of Police; Algerion, editor of the Travailleur; Pate, notary at Chagny; Salva, Colonel of National Guard of Sotteville; Leclerc de Changobert, advocate at Sens, &c.; but it adds that the great bulk of the condemned persons is unknown, and that the obscurity which weighs upon their fate is a never-ceasing anxiety in a great number of familiar and that the obscurity which weighs upon their fate is a never-ceasing anxiety in a great number of families. The Journal d'Indrect-Loire gives a long list of persons who have been simply ordered to leave France. Many of them have never been arrested, and do not know why they are expelled. All the information they receive is a passport force sent to them by the police, with orders to leave the territories. ritory of France within eight days. The list con-tains the names of advocates, attorneys, solicitors, schoolmasters, editors, physicians, apothecaries, far-A letter from Venice, 14th March, in the Débats,

You already know all the details of the last moments of the life of the Marshal. It would appear that there has been nothing found among the papers of the Marshal but a letter addressed to M. Joseph Barbier, his maitred hatel, of which the following is an authentic translation:—

To M. Joseph Barbier, my Maitred Hotel.

Venice, Dec. 28, 1842.

My Dear Joseph:--You have served me during my My Dear Joseph:—You have served me during my whole life with zeal, fidelity, and attachment, and I rely on you to execute, after my death, the different arrangements which I have made. In conforming yourself to my intentions, you will give me the last proof of your attachment and of your friendship. I leave no fortune, consequently I can do but very little for you. Madasne de Danrémont will dispose of what remains to me, and knews my intentions on the subject of my different arrangements. As soon as I am dead, you will inform her of it, and wait her college, you will at the same time, take care to colthe subject of my different arrangements. As soon as I am dead, you will inform her of it, and wait her orders; you will, at the same time, take care to collect all my letters, and to send them under my seal to Madame de Danrémont, at Paris. As to the little things which belong to me, you will keep them until Madame de Danrémont gives you orders to distribute them to those for whom they are intended. I leave you, by way of remembrance, in my will, the sum of 2,000f. I now double that sum, se that you will take 4,000f. out of the money which you will find in my possession at my death. I formally authorize you to execute all these arrangements; you will also take the watch which I have generally worn. You will deliver to all the persons who will be pointed out to you, the articles which I leave them. I leave to Count Isidore de la Rue, my aide-de-camp, my large travelling dressing-case, as well as my memoirs. The rest of my effects shall be sent to Paris to Madame de Danrémont, who will inform you of the arrangements I have made in my will. I desire to have my body ombalmed according to the new system, and conveyed to Chatillon-sur-Seine, and deposited in the place which I have had arranged for that purpose by M. de la Pérouse, the Mayor of Chatillon, who has kindly undertaken it. I annex to this letter instructions as to the manner in which I wish to be embalmed, and if the accomplishment of that wish should be attended with any difficulty, you will have my body placed in a coffin filled with spirits of wine, until a man can be found who is eapable of embalming it in the manner I wish. After the embalming, I wish my body to be sent, without pomp, and at the slightest possible expense, to its last home. I hope, my dear Joseph, that the moment for executing these arrangements is still far distant; but no man can foresee the future, and the term of his existence. My confidence in you assures me that you will exactly fulfil my last arrangements. I thank you beforehand, and I wish you, as well as your wife, and to yo

HAMBURG, April 7, 1849.
In confirming the above document, I authorize you to take for yourself, out of the money which shall remain to me, a fresh sum of 4,000f., so that the total sum will amount to 8,000f.

Marshal Duke De RAGUER.

I recommend you to superintend the removal of my body yourself, and to have it placed in the tomb my body yourself, and to have it placed in the tomo under your own inspection.

The Marshal passed several of the latter years of his life in writing his memoris, and left instructions for their publication after his death. These memoirs will make fourteen volumes, and will be published without the slightest suppression, addition, or alteration, the Marshal having, in a letter to his friend M. Grimand, of Caux, requested that gentleman to superintend the publication, and prevent any change being made in his manuscript.

The Centralization of Power in Europe.

[From a Vienna Letter, March 21.]
Six months ago, democrats and socialists were full of hope, and the ruling powers were tremblingly looking to the future; but now the danger sets in in another direction; now the tendency of the times is no longer the establishment and revival of petty nationalities and sovereignties, but the centralization of power in the hands of the great, even at the risk of the destruction of the spirit, variety, and emulation of the separate races and nationalities. Indeed, whatever intervals of reaction may have occurred, Arnold has well remarked, that "the undoubted tendency of the last two centuries has been to consolidate what were once separate States or kingdoms into one great nation." So even now there is a conviction abroad that the fulness of time for action is come, and the three or four great powers, in whose hands the fate of Europe is placed, are preparing for conflict, like last reserves, in order to change the aspect of affairs in Europe, and introduce new elements into its fur-

ture history. Who can be unmoved when such struggles for supremacy are about to commence? who could sit unconcerued on a hill that overlooked such a battle-field? In Austria, they seem to think that the clouds of war are gathering in the cast and in the west. It is considered that Louis Napoleon will not hesitate ere long to plunge Europeinto war, from the circumstance of his past omisous silence regarding the treaty of 1815; from the fact of his having shown how unscrupulous he is in the means employed for the acquisition of power; from necessity to induige the vain glory and pride of the people whom he rules, and from regard to tradition connected with the name of Napoleon, which has hitherto been the herald of war to Europe. It is said that the Pope himself would give the brightest jewel in his triple crown to evacuate Rome of the French, and to get the Austrians to occupy in their place. Perhaps the Pope is not unmindful of the past hankering of the Napoleon family for Italian crowns, and also of the past escapades of Louis Napoleon himself in the Romagna. But whilst Rome trembles, and Belgium and Savoy are also getting alarmed about their borders, Austria and Russia are calculating a revival of the ancient feuds of France and England, whereby, whilst these old enemies fall "to clapper-clawing," they may be enabled at last effectually to divide the East between them. The state of the Greek and Sclavonic populations in the north of Turkey is in a fair way of giving the required cause for foreign interference. Austrian troops are already being hurried off in considerable numbers to the military borders; whilst, report says, the Russians are also gathering in the West and the South, and even meditating for the ultimate establishment of a Russian harbor in the Adriatic. Surely, under such circumstances, England has good reason to be preparing for future emergencies, and to be not unmindful of the words of Sir James Mackintosh, that "the human race have not yet arrived at the promised land of universal peace;" a ture history. Who can be unmoved when such

The Guano Discoveries in the Pacific.

The Guano Discoveries in the Pacific.

[From the London Gazette, March 24.]

The announcement in the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, of Monday, of the discovery of an extensive guano deposit upon an island in the South Pacific Ocean, is causing so many inquiries, that we readily put before our readers such further information upon the matter as we have been able to glean. It appears that, several months since, the fact of the existence of guano was communicated by an old whaling captain to his owner, who at once determined that the matter should be kept secret until more fully substantiated, and if found to be correct, then to place the discovery before the shipping interest. With this view, he gave instructions to the captain of a vessel he was despatching upon a voyage round the Horn, to search for the island in the latitude and longitude furnished him, and to report to him all particulars, from the first port he sould make. So faithfully and successfully have these orders been fulfilled, that, by the last mail from Panama, we are told that the owner had the original statement fully confirmed, and received samples of the guano, taken from the spot by his own captain. These samples have since been analyzed by an eminent London chemist, and give the following result:—

animal organic matter. sulphate of muriate of potash and soda. phosphate of lime and phosphate of magnesia.

By comparison of this analysis with that of the best Peruvian guano, now selling at 9l. 5s. per ton, we understand the value of the new article will be found to be about 5l. 10s. to 6l. per ton; but as it is probable that many cargoes will find their way is Mauritius, and other colonial and foreign markets, the value will be found to vary materially; and, as the samples are said to have been taken from the surface, the amount of ammonia will, in all probability, increase as the bulk becomes worked into. The quantity deposited is stated to be so considerable that so supposition can be safely ventured upon, and the island, from not being near any coast, is quite free from the dangers attending the loading at Ichaboe, and other islands on the west coast of Africa, from the setting in of rollers.

from the setting in of rollers.

A discovery of this description, at a time when so many vessels are lying unemployed at San Francisco, and so many others, idle or seeking, in our Australian colonies, and also in India, we look upon Auswalian colonies, and also in India, we look upon as a means of profitable employment, which many owners will be likely to take advantage of. The island, we are informed, is at present unclaimed by any government, and the British flag was the first banner planted upon it.

Miscellaneous European Items. Miscellaneous European Items.

A curious experiment, demonstrating the protective quality of gutta percha against the escape of the electric fluid, was tried on the premises of the ondon Gutta Percha Company. A series of copper wires, coated with gutta percha, each wire 1.000 feet long, and in the aggregate amounting to 275 miles, was immersed in the water of the Regent's Canal—all, except the parts where each wire joined its fellow. The juncture was unfected by mere twisted contact, a condition very effavorable to the ready transmission of the fluid-and the voltaic battery employed in passing the discharge was on the old construction of Dr. Wollsston, consisting of 384 pairs of 4 inch square plates charge was on the old construction of Dr. Wolfaston, consisting of 384 pairs of 4 inch square plates of copper and zinc, put in action by difute sulphuric acid. On completing the voltaic circuit, the explosion was instantaneous, notwithstanding the wires had been immersed in water ever since the 18th of January. By employing a stronger battery, it is difficult to say what would be the limit of the electrical ignition. The usual plan of inflaming gunpowder, by means of voltaic electricity, consists in making the fluid traverse a slender platinum wire, which thereby is rendereft incandescent—a plan which certainly would not have been effective at se long a distance as 275 miles, with the battery employed. Probably it would have been impossible with any battery. The plan actually followed was discovered by Mr. Statham, the chemist, at the guttapercha works, and consists in passing the voltaic discharge through a small layer of the salt (probably sulphuret of copper), which forms when copper is brought into contact with sulphurised guttapercha.

The London Times correspondent, writes from Paris on the 20th ult.:—The French government has got into a curious scrape. A few years ago the Chevalier Santé, an Italian gentleman, having, while at Rome in 1837, made a copy of Raphael's celebrated picture of the Transfiguration, the size of the original, brought it to Paris, and placed it in the Church of St. Roch. There the picture remained for some years, and in the meantime the curé died, while M. Santé went to England. Matters were in this state when Sir Ferguson Davy, with whose family Santé is connected, being in Paris, made some inquiry about the picture, when he ascertained that it had been removed by order of the Minister of the Interior, but no ene could say to what place or for what purpose. M. Santé was immediately written to. He earms to Paris forthwith, and soon ascertained that his picture had been taken to the manufactory of the Gobelins, where for the last year it had been used as a model for the students; and moveover, that for the last eight months three men had been employed in making a copy in tapestry from it. M. Santé claimed the picture as his property, and his claim was at once allowed. He also insists that the government should either purchase the picture or make him an indemnity for the use of it, and he claims 50,000f. as the value of his picture. The figure is a large one, but the Minister admits that he has paid 100,000f. for a bad conv The London Times correspondent, writes from use of it, and he claims 50,000f. as the value of his picture. The figure is a large one, but the Minister admits that he has paid 100,000f. for a bad copy of the same picture, and that M. Santé's is a good one; but still he grumbles about the payment of the 50,000f. M. Cavé has been ordered to make a report on the question, with a view of bringing it to a close; but it is very probable that this case of confiscation (without a decree) will ultimately come before the courts of law.

report on the question, with a view of bringing it to a close; but it is very probable that this case of confiscation (without a decree) will ultimately come before the courts of law.

At a London police court, a "rather decent looking middle-aged female" applied to the Honorable S. C. Norton for his assistance in procuring her the restoration of various articles of apparel detained from her by a person. It appeared that some time since this man actually purchased the wife of a fellow-tradesman for a pot of beer, and took her and her two children to live with him. They went on very well together until some days since, when he discovered that it was the intention of his companion to return to her husband, and this led to blows. On that morning the applicant, armed with a sledge hammer, demolished all the things in the place. The man said that he had purchased the woman from her husband "in the presence of witnesses, who, if necessary, he could produce." The magistrate remarked that the transaction was most disgraceful to all the parties, and recommended the man to give up the whole of the wearing apparel.

A Fashionable Dressmaker living near the Place Vendome, Paris, Mdlle. F——, caused, a few days ago, an eagle bearing a crown to be painted on the windows of her shop. The next day mud and filth were thrown on it, and this was repeated the following day also. On Tuesday evening, a ball, apparently discharged from an air gun, knocked the window to pieces, and penetrated some wood-work, near which the dressmaker was seated. Fortunately, she was not touched. Some persons, who happened to be passing, immediately went in pursuit of the aggressive but were not able to discovery him. The

near which the dressmaker was seated. Fortunately, she was not touched. Some persons, who happened to be passing, immediately went in pursuit of the aggressor, but were not able to discover him. The same night a fire broke out in the bedroom of the dressmaker, but it was soon extinguished.

A correspondent writes from Rome, March 12, that on Tuesday afternoon, his holiness the Pope was indulging in a drive beyond the city walls, and had left the precincts of the Vatican by the Porta Angelica, when, tempted by the beauty of the day, he ordered his cortege to halt, and alighted to walk, followed by his guards. In the vicihity of the Milvian Bridge, a person in the garb of a priest ob-

served the papel equipage, and was suddenly seized with an irresistible impulse to approach the person of the Pope, which he did in so rapid a manner that Pio Nino was alarmed, and the guards considered it to be their duty to collar the intruder, and prevent his throwing himself at the feet of the Pope. The priest insisted upon being allowed to carry out his intention, and proceeded to give utterance to most unorthodox assertions respecting the equality of priests, and of the human race in general, shouting that he was sorry to see the vicar of Christ surrounded by such scoundrels. When the Pope had got out of his visiter's immediate neighborhood, he gave orders that he should be released from the gripe of his captors, but strictly kept in sight by two gendarmes, and his dwelling and avocations ascertained, in order that a report of the whole affair might be drawn up for Cardinal Autonelli's perusal. This was done, and the unasked adviser of his holiness turned out to be a Dalmatian of known eccentric habits, who had probably felt more eccentric than ever on the day in question, from the discussion of a couple of flasks of wine. He is now paying the penalty of his temerity by a sojourn in prison.

The agents for the American line of packet ships served the papal equipage, and was suddenly seized

ing the penalty of his temerity by a sojourn in prison.

The agents for the American line of packet ships trading between London and New York, have requested their revenue authorities to sanction the adoption of more convenient regulations for the transhipment of the baggage of emigrants arriving by the steamers from the Continent en rouse to the United States, and at the same time to prevent them being subjected to any unnecessary expense, and allow them the use of such articles of apparel as they may actually require during their temporary sojourn here, on their way to their destination. A considerable number of emigrants are expected to arrive in the course of spring and summer from Germany, via Rotterdam, en rouse to the United States. The authorities have sanctioned arrangements for the desired purpose.

desired purpose.

The merchants and shipowners of Havre are at The merchants and shipowners of Havre are at present in great slarm, in consequence of a report that it is intended shortly to make modifications in the law on sugars. The Chamber of Commerce has held a meeting on the subject, and all the merchants and shipowners of the town have been convoked to attend another meeting, to draw up a petition to the Prince President of the republic, setting forth the injury which any change in the sugar laws will cause to the commercial and maritime prosperity of Havre.

Havre.
Turkey is adding constantly of late to her steam Turkey is adding constantly of late to her steam navy, and possesses at present a state navy of eighteen vessels, of 3,700 horse power in all, namely, the Medjidie, 450; Mukhburi Surur, 450; Taif, 450; Feizi Bari, 450; Sayki Cladi, 450; Esseri Djedid, 300; Erekli, 180; Tairi Bahri, 160; Peiki Chewket, 160; Missiri Bahri, 160; Esseri Haix, 120; Veciley Tedgaret, 60; Pesendidé, 60; Peiki Tidgard, 50; Esseri Tidjaret, 50; Guirit, 50; and Houma Parraz, 40. In addition to these vessels there are eight others belonging to the Commercial Compaty, of 1,450 horse power—in all making a total of 5,150 horse power. Besides this force, there are eight steamers for the Bosphorus, two of which are used as tug boats.

steamers for the Bosphorus, two of which are used as tug boats.

A correspondent, writing from Vienna on the 19th ult., says:—There is no faith whatever to be put in the high-flown descriptions sent from time to time to the Augsburg Gazette, respecting the state of feeling, and the general condition of affairs in the Austrian monarchy. The attachment of the people to the person of their Emperor, and their admiration for his great deeds, there painted in such glowing colors, have likewise no foundation in truth; and although the late nautical experiences of his Majesty, are said by his eulogists to have brought out his fitness for the post of Admiral-Doge, and to have placed him in the eyes of the sea-faring populations of the Adriatic, high up in the ranks of fame, I can assure you that such is the very reverse of the truth; and, even here, at head-quarters, all that his most devoted apologists can allege as an excuse for his imprudence, is youth and inexperience.

At noon, on the 16th ult. just as the Evyhapure.

all that his most devoted apologists can allege as an excuse for his imprudence, is youth and inexperience.

At noon, on the 10th ult., just as the Exchange at Hamburg, crowded with merchants, presented its business aspect, two drunners in the civic uniform came up and rolled their drums for the space of ten minutes, causing a great commotion both within and out of the Bourse. While this was going on, workmen were seen over the principal gateway of the building elevating a black board, on which waspainted in white letters the name of a merchant of the city who had lately suspended payments and absconded with all his assets. When the name had been fairly set up, a bell was sounded for two hours from a tower of the Bourse. This penalty of disgrace, called the "execution of a fraudulent bankrupt," is ordained by a law which can be traced to the fourteenth century, when the Hanseatic league was at the height of its greatness.

On the occasion of the ceremony on the 29th inst., the President of the Fronch republic will lay aside his usual military uniform, and wear the full dress costume of President of the Council of State.

The emigration of Chinese to California is greatly on the increase. During the month of July six vessels had sailed; 10 were preparing to leave on the 30th of January, and more were required. Many who had previously emigrated had returned with substantial proofs of their success, and the Chinese are not slow in following the example of their countrymen when money is the inducement.

The London Times asks, does it not appear at first sight a strange result of the terrible statistics of society that, upon an average, one person out of twenty of the inhabitants of that luxurious metropolis is every day destitute of food and employment, and every night without a place for shelter or repose?

every day destitute of food and employment, and every night without a place for shelter or repose? A letter, dated Kalisch, March 3, states that the government proposes, as soon as the railroad from t. Petersburg to Warsaw shall have been made. construct another from Odessa to Kiew, with an extension to Bothnia. The principal object of the government is to facilitate the transport of grain

government is to facilitate the transport of grain irom southern Russia.

A large quantity of wheat and flour has been shipped from the ports of London and Hull for the ports of Prussia, which will be admitted at only a nominal duty, in consequence of the great scarcity which prevails in that country of every description of grain. Large contracts are stated to have been entered into by some of our leading comfactors for that country. tors for that country.

A Paris correspondent writes:—The printing and

tors for that country.

A Paris correspondent writes:—The printing and distribution of a deputy's speech without authorization of the Chamber is punishable by a fine of from 500f. to 5,000f. against printers, and 5f. to 500f. against distributors. A grave question arises, whether the English papers will not be subjected to the latter fine, in case the translation of a speech should latter fine, in case the translation of a speech should appear without authorization.

The Madrid Heraldo announces that the Duke

The Madrid Heraldo announces that the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier have postponed their intended visit to the Balcarie Islands, Genoa, &c., on account of the interesting state of health of the Duchess.

The Queen of Spain, in exchange for the baby clothes sent by the Pope to the young princess, has sent to his Holiness a magnificent picture by Murillo, and four fine Spanish horses.

A land slip occurred on the 15th ult., in Vigo, government of Castiglione, where an immense projecting mass, which had been threatening destruction for a considerable time past, detached itself from the Monte Vicesio, burying the small hamlet of Rio under its ruins. The number of victims is not known. not known.

A Copenhagen journal announces that a foreign

A Copennagen Journal announces that a locage company has offered to establish a railway across Jutland, if the Danish government will consent to guarantee an interest of three per cent. on the

capital.

The Duchess of Berri gave a grand soirée on the 14th ult., at Milan, at which the celebrated Rubini

It is Duches of Berri gave a grand soiree on the 14th ult., at Milan, at which the celebrated Rubini appeared.

The Breslau Gazette quotes a telegraphic despatch of the 22d from Zara, announcing that about 500 Bosnians, who inhabited the village of Tissovuez, have crossed the Dalmatian frontier, to secape from the revenge of the Turkish authorities, who would be sure to punish them with great barbarity, on account of some resistance they had offered to a Turkish officer, who attempted to arrest their priest. They have all brought their cattle and moveable property with them.

A letter of the 14th states that the Turkish government was anxious to improve its friendly relations with Morocco, and for that purpose the Chamberlain of the Falace had been despatched by the Sultan, with very rich presents for the Emperor.

It appears by the news of the 15th, that a vast number of books, of a revolutionary nature, intended to excite the Bulgarians against the Tarkish government, had been conficented. About fifty heuses, and as many shops, have been burned down at Bulgakere. The ca-Grand Vizier, Rauf Pasha, has been appointed a minister, without portfolio.

The Cologne Gazette states that Mr. Allson, the Secre-

figure Faster and the Secretary of the British embasey, had returned from Belgrade without having obtained from the Servian government the satisfaction which he went there to demand, and which consisted in having the English flag saluted by several salves of artillery.

EXTRACRDINARY CELEBRITY OF THE MORSE LINES OF TELEGRAPH.—In the usual columns will be found the intelligence brought by the royal mail steamer Africa; being to the 27th of last month, and three days lator than that by the Baltic. The Africa reached New York last night, at 40 minutes part 7 o'clock, Quebec time. By 9 o'clock—in fact before the vessel had ceased "blowing off stam"—the entire report of her news was received in Montreal and Quebec! The lines of the various companies between this city and New York, office No. 2 Wall street, were all put in working connection immediately on her arrival, and, when once the report was commenced, it passed instantaneously—as written, word by word—the whole distance from New York to Quebec. Were it not for numerous private communications sometimes occupying the whole attention of the operators on one or more of the lines, the despatches for the press would be invariably sent on with the same expedition as above alluded to. We believe that with no other than Merse's system can the necessary connection, here spoken of be used, which must certainly lead to its general adoption in preference to all others.—Quelec Mercury, April 8.

SENTENCE FOR MURDER.—The prisoner Maurice Antonio, convicted of the murder of Ignacio Teixcira Pinto, on the 22d of November last, in the town of Gates, Monroe county, was, on Saturday last, sentenced to be langed on Thursday, June 3d, between 2 and 5 o'clock, F. M. Boston. April 10. 1852.
Fast Week: Its Dubress and Want of Interest .-- The Recent

Elections -- Legisla'te Matters -- Laws Directed Against the Fugitive Slave Law. 40. Fast week is generally a very slow time in Boston, and, I am more than usually dull, you must attribute it to that circumstance. Occasionally it is a deadly lively time—as, for example three years ago, when Pierson killed his family on the day of the annual fast—the most shocking murder, perhaps in our whole criminal history. Such occurrences, however are rare, and are not to be depended upon. What made matters worse this year than usual, is the tenacity with which winter adheres to

us. The most popular mode of observing the fast is play-ing at ball on the Common; but as that green spot happened to be uncommonly white, from the fall of a foot or two of snow, the customary form of devotional exercises was necessarily departed from to the vast regret of all the pious souls in our vicinity Doubtless it is all attributable to the existence of the coalition government, which has so awfully interfered with the ancient institutions of the The democrats are in capital spirits over the news from

Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Portland, which harme-nizes so well with the result in New Hampehire. The exthen of their joy shows the measure of their fears, and I know that many of their number expected defeat in each case. They look upon these victories as so many indicastions of what is to be the result of the Presidential clear. tion. It has not happened that Rhode Island has given popular democratic majority in the spring of a Presidential year since 1836, and then it came from the folly of the whig candidate for Governor, who argued, just before the election, that a part of Rhode Island belonged to Massachusetts, which was quite enough to pulverise him. The desame year Rhode Island voted for Mr. Van Buren for President. The popular majority there now is sufficient, if matters be carefully managed, to render the electoral vote safe for the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. The defeat of Lieut, Governor Lawrence was caused by othe course he took on the Maine law. There is one man in the State who will not very much regret his Honor's forced retirement, and that is his Excellency Governor Allen. The two gentlemen had become rivals in politics, and men thus situated love one another about as sincerely as do men who are competitors for a woman's favors. You may be sure that there was no love lost between them. If There can be no more competition between them about a the United States Senatoramp. Besides, the whige have the Legislature. popular democratic majority in the spring of a Presiden-

as do men thus situated love one another about as sincerely as do men who are competitors for a woman's favors. You knay be sure that there was no love lost between them about at the United States Senatorship. Besides the whigs have the Legislature.

The whigs swear that Competicut was not redeemed by them, only because their party was footlish enough to take up and identify themselves with the Maine law. Their zeal in behalf of that politician-killing sature, has, in deconsequence, undergone a great decline. It kills, but then it kills the wrong men—for them. It is something more than doubtful whether, in face of such "startling facts," the law will ever come to anything in Massachusents. Indeed, it is now admitted that the long postponement of its further consideration was had for the purpose of seeing what would be the clicet of a similar law on the politics of neighboring States; and as that effect has the merit of being singularly clear and appreciable, it may be that the course of events here will rather startle the one-mises of strong drink. The bill will be taken up on Truesday next, in the House, and will soon be disposed of in that body. If passed there, the light will be renewed in the Senate on the reference is-the people motion.

Our Legislature has now been in resolon almost an hundred days, and has yet before in large amount of business, which it does not appear greatly disposed to push ahead. A good deal of complaint is made that the House, in particular, does not attend to its work. During the past week there has been a very slim attendance, and on an occasion the Senate was compelled to adjourn for want of a quorum only fourteen out of forty members being present. So far as this "absenteeism" is chargeable upon abouttionists, it is very annoying to the lending men of that party. One of them was talking, the other day, to a colleague, not an absentee. however, on the subject, and lamenting that such a hurry to go home."

A law to prevent fraudulent arrosts has been reported to the Senate. It is

vention committee's report and resolves have also been discussed. The friends of Kossuth are in a majority in the Legislature, as many whigs are far from being fright-ened at the idea of intervention. At their head stands Col. Schouler, editor of the Boston Allas, who goes as thorough on the subject as the most radical democrat is the House or Senate. He is a Scott and Seward man, and very liberal on almost all points. The vote in fa-vor of the interventien resolves was twenty-eight to four.

very liberal on almost all points. The vote in favor of the interventien resolves was twenty-eight to four.

There is very little literary intelligence worth mentioning. Mr. Sparks' vindication of his integrity in editing the Washington Papers, is looked upon as very satisfactory, both as against Lord Mahon and Mr. Hildreth. Mr. Parkman, author of the "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac." is engaged on a new work, illustrative of an important branch of our national history. Mr. Parkman is the son of the Rev. Dr. Parkman, and is destined to secupy the highest place in our historical literature. His reading is wast and well arranged, his industry unting, his command of language singularly powerful, and his style clear and unaffected. I am sorry to say that, like Augustin Thierry and Mr. Pronott, he suffers from the greatest affliction that ever befol a scholar, or indeed, any man, that of imperfect vision, so imperfect, indeed, that he has to pursue his valuable studies through the assistance of others. His forthcoming work will be an important addition to our literature, and it is to be hoped that he will engage in other historical works, the publication of which will throw new and brilliant light on American annals.

Government Documents, 1852. Government Documents, 1859.

Government Documents, 1852.

We observe by the report on the Statistics and History of the Steam Marine of the United States, just issued—the tables of which end 1st July, 1851—that the number of steamers running on the lakes and rivers of the interior is 765, with a tonnage of upwards of two hundred and forty thousand tons; that the number of officers and crews is 17,607, and the number of passengers carried during the year ending 1st July last, amounts to 5,861,845; that the number of steamers in the districts of the Mississippi valley is 253, with a tonnage of 67,957 tons, and the number of passengers conveyed in the above year, 882,693; that the steam marine on the Ohio Basin numbers 348 steamers, and a tonnage of 67,601 tons, and 3,464,967 passengers were conveyed during the above year. We also perceive that the tonnage of the steam vessels sunk by snags, &c., on the Western waters, prior to the year 1849, amounted to 22,068 tons, the original cost of which was \$2,064,512, and causing a depreciation in value, of \$1,096,143, and \$968,369 final loss. The tonnage of the steamboats lost by collision on the Western waters, prior to 1849, numbered 7,769 tons, at an original cost of \$36,762, and a final loss of \$365,524. The total steamboats lost by collision on the Western waters, prior to 1849, numbered 7,769 tons, at an original cost of \$730,226, attended by a depreciation in value of \$346,762, and a final loss of \$385,524. The total number of steamboats destroyed during this period by snags, was 419, by burnings 212, by explosions 200, by collisions 172, by collapsing flues 167, by bursting pipes 19. The number of steamboats on the northern frontier of the States is 164, with a tonnage of 69,155 tons; and the number of passengers conveyed during the above year, 1,514,280. The total number of passengers conveyed during the above year, 1,514,280. The total number of passengers conveyed by the three lines of travel, vis.: the St. Lawrence and the lakes, during the said year, was 1,514,290; by the dississippif and Missouri rivers, 882,593, and by the Ohio and its tribusaries, 3,464,967. The number of steam and sail boats lost on the lakes and rivers of the interior, in the year ending 30th June, 1851, was—on the lakes 42, on the rivers 76; and the total number of persons lost on the lakes was 67, on the rivers 628. The entire strength of the steam marine of the United States is composed of 1,394 vessels, measuring 417,226 tons, and manned by 29,370 men. The number ocean and const steamers is 625, with a tomage of 212,500 tons, and conveyed during the above mentioned year, 33,312,846 passengers. The interior steam marine consists of 765 steamboats, with a tonage of 201,725 tons; and conveyed of the above year 7,861,845 passengers. We notice an elaborate report made by Mr. Alfred Guthrie, engineer, upon the an investigation into the cause of steamboat explosions.

It appears by the special report of the Survey-or General of the State of California, that there are about 52 millions of acres, classed as either mineral, or useless at present for agricultural purposes.

tural purposes.

DEATH OF HON. HEMAN ALLEN. -The Hon. He-DEATH OF HON. HEMAN ALLEN.—The Hon. Hemon Allen died at his residence. Highgate, Vermont, on the 16th inst. Mr. A. was formerly American Minister to the Chilian republic, having been appointed to that station by President John Quincy Adams, At that time and until some twelve years ago. Mr. A. resided at Burlington, since which he has lived at Highgate. The desceased was a nephew of the celebrated revolutionary hero, Ethan Allen, and a hother-in-law of Mrs. Greenovgh of Rochester.